

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXIX No. 91

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place—ITALIAN OPERA—ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—FOOTBALL REVENGE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—LORENZO'S WEDDING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—LEAFY LARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—JERRY LINDEN—SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER—SARAH, THE JEWESS.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery—TICKET OF LEAVE TWO—LOVEY LUCKY—FRENCH REVUE.

BARON'S MUSIC, Broadway—FOUR GIANTS, TWO DEAR, ALBION, WHAT IS IT, A.C. AT ALL HOURS. AFRICAN DR. OF THE ST. OF HEATH—ALL SUNDAYS, 10 P. M.

BRANT'S MINSTER, Broadway—HALL, 47 BROADWAY—ETHEREAL SONG, DANCE, DRAMAS, &c.—ALL SUNDAYS, 10 P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTER, HALL, 47 BROADWAY—ETHEREAL SONG, DANCE, DRAMAS, &c.—ALL SUNDAYS, 10 P. M.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway—PHOTOGRAPHY.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway—BALLOON, PARTISAN, BELLEZUE, &c.—OLD GRANT'S GUN.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 43 Broadway—GRAND AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT. ALL SUNDAYS, 10 P. M.

HOP'S CHAPEL, 78 Broadway—STEREOSCOPIC ENTERTAINMENT. ALL SUNDAYS, 10 P. M.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway—COSMETICS AND LECTURES. FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETHEREAL SONG, DANCE, DRAMAS, &c.—ALL SUNDAYS, 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, April 1, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Gen. Grant arrived at Washington yesterday and proceeded at once to Baltimore, on route for Fortress Monroe, where he is to have a private conference with Gen. Butler, the result of which is expected to have an important bearing on the management of the approaching campaign. Major Gen. W. F. Smith has been assigned to duty in Gen. Butler's department.

A rumor prevailed in Washington yesterday that Gen. McClellan is immediately to be placed in command of the defenses at that city, in view of prospective military operations.

As the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet has come to the mountain. The rebel Commissioner, O'Connell, who some time since declined to hold any communication with "Boss" Butler, with reference to exchange of prisoners, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, on a flag of truce boat, and had a very cordial interview with the General, the result of which is not yet promulgated, as their intercourse will probably continue for two or three days. A proposition was made to General Butler to go to Richmond, with promises of ample protection; but he declined, and the rebel Commissioner has, therefore, paid a visit to him.

By the arrival of the Fulton from Hilton Head yesterday we have later news from South Carolina and Florida. The rebels were quite active in the vicinity of Hilton Head. On Sunday, the 29th, they made an attack on our pickets near Jenkins Island, but were repulsed at every point by the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Campbell, doing duty at that point. The rebels approached in eight large flatboats, and came in force, evidently with a view of cutting off our pickets. Another attempt to gain a foothold on the island the following night was baffled by Captain Knapp's company of the Seventy-sixth, which fired several deadly volleys into the boats and drove them off. No casualties occurred on our side in either affair.

Our intelligence from Florida is to the effect, through our special correspondent, that the United States steamer *Monoceros* captured a prize, the rebel schooner *Florida*, from Havana, with a cargo of powder, shot, coffee, &c. Refugees from the rebel lines continue to report that the rebel army in Florida is melting away by degrees, and that the people generally are disgusted with the rebellion. Two valuable prizes taken by our gun boats on St. Johns river had arrived at Jacksonville. They both contained valuable cargoes. General Seymour is relieved from his command and General Hatch takes his place.

With regard to the contemplated rebel raid into Kentucky, we have intelligence that about one hundred of the rebel force, under General Fremont, crossed the Cumberland river at Eddyville on Tuesday. It is said that a large force of them is concentrating at Pound Gap, under General Buckner.

The rebel forces which evacuated Bull's Gap several days since have moved north. It is presumed that they have either gone to join General Longstreet in Virginia or to effect a junction with General Buckner.

Despatches arriving at Knoxville state that all Longstreet's baggage was sent towards Richmond, and his whole army is under marching orders.

A council of generals was held at Chattanooga on Wednesday, consisting of Generals Sherman, Grant, McPherson, Thomas, Sheridan and Barry.

Despatches from Fort Smith, Arkansas, contain the important intelligence that thirty thousand Union troops, under General Steele, are moving southward. With reference to the positions of the enemy we learn that General Cabell's force, composed of seven or eight regiments, is fifteen miles north of Washington, Mo. General Gano has some seven to eight thousand Texas at Tennessee, and General's Marmaduke and Shelby are at Camden.

The last reports of the riots at Charleston, Illinois (not Missouri, as the telegraph dispatch erroneously stated), are to the effect that all is now quiet there.

From the Red river expedition we learn by way of New Orleans and St. Louis that a reconnaissance was made by General Mower to Reconnoitre, seventy-five miles above Alexandria, on the 21st, where the enemy was met in some force. A fight ensued, in which our troops turned the rebels' flank, and captured four pieces of artillery, with their caissons, and two hundred prisoners.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for the carrying of the overland mail from Atchison, Mo., to Fort Collins, Colo., was passed. The House bill organizing a Territorial government for Montana was taken up. The amendment offered by Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, in effect allowing negroes to vote in the Territory, was adopted by a vote of twenty-two against seven, and was agreed to, and the bill passed. Messrs. Salisbury and Clark then made speeches on the proposed prohibition of slavery by an amendment of the constitution, and the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives the Senate bill providing for the better administration of Indian affairs in California was passed. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, then made a strong speech in favor of the bill making the Hawaiian and Delaware Bay Railroad a military and post road, expressing the hope that Congress would crush out the Gamble and Amboy monopoly. Upon the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and the subject was laid aside till Saturday next. The House then went into Committee on the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1863, relating to the rate of interest on loans, &c., at six per cent. yesterday this was reversed, and the rate of seven per cent. was adopted. Mr. Lowell, of Massachusetts, of Buffalo, New York, of Cincinnati, of Baltimore, of Philadelphia, of New York, of San Francisco, of Portland, of Pittsburgh, of Albany, of Cleveland, and of Milwaukee were designated as the places for the redemption of the notes of National

Banks. An amendment making New York the only place of redemption was negatived—twenty-seven against sixty-three. A proposition that each National Bank shall receive the notes of every other National Bank at par was lost—fifty-four against fifty-five. Without further action the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to facilitate the acquisition of land for the purpose of constructing a reservoir to furnish the residents of the upper end of Manhattan Island with Croton water, was considered in Committee of the Whole and finally made the special order for next Wednesday. The Standing Committee reported a large number of bills. Most of them were measures that have already passed the House and local matters. The bill amending the charter of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, which has passed the Assembly, was reported adversely to the bill to reduce the capital of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company was reported favorably. The Annual Appropriation bill had its final reading.

In the Assembly the bill to extend the elective franchise to absent soldiers and sailors was discussed. The debate showed an unmistakable dislike to the plan of allowing soldiers to vote in camp, where they will be subject to the influence of their officers, and an equally unmistakable disposition to adopt the plan of allowing the soldiers to vote by proxy. Accordingly the subject was referred to a select committee, who were instructed to report to-morrow. The Militia bill was read through, but no further action taken on it. At the evening session the Supply bill was discussed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Despatches from San Francisco state that the Vigilance Committee in Idaho are acting vigorously against the villains that infest the Territory. No less than twenty-four men have been hanged, while in one county the Grand Jury have found twelve indictments for murder, one for manslaughter and sixteen for assault with intent to kill. The truth of emigration from California and Oregon to Idaho is said to be immense.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 12th inst. have been received, but they contain no news of importance. Planters' societies were being organized to promote the cultivation of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c.

There are feelings of anxiety in some circles in reference to the safety of the transport steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, which was in a disabled condition, and was on her way from New Orleans to New York, and was on the 10th inst. of the 23d of the latter vessel was obliged to cut her way out of the Gulf of Mexico, since which time the steamer has been in the hands of the rebels, and it is feared that the steamer, furniture, &c., which were on board, will be sent to the bottom. The steamer has been in the hands of the rebels, and it is feared that the steamer, furniture, &c., which were on board, will be sent to the bottom.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to devise means for the relief of the suffering Union citizens of East Tennessee. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Taylor, Roosevelt, General Hiram Wallbridge and others, after which a committee of thirty was appointed to receive subscriptions and to issue an address upon the subject. The meeting was well attended, and a great deal of sympathy was expressed in behalf of those in whose interest the meeting was called.

The Union Association held its weekly meeting last evening at Hope Chapel. In the absence of Mr. Simon Draper, the President, Judge Quackenbush occupied the chair. There was no business transacted. A few remarks by gentlemen present in advocacy of Mr. Lincoln's claims to the Presidency and three songs by the Glee Club, comprised the exercises of the occasion.

A mass meeting of the trades associations of this city was held last evening at 187 Bowery. The various delegations from thirty associations were present and expressed their views in regard to Senator Hastings bill. A lengthy and interesting discussion of the subject of the bill, the preamble of which was read, the meeting terminated at half past ten o'clock, after passing a resolution to hold an outdoor mass meeting on a day to be named.

Navigation has reopened on Lake Ontario. The first vessel of the season sailed yesterday from Oswego for Duluth.

The Northrup trespass case was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit. The evidence was chiefly as to the character of the plaintiff, a number of witnesses swearing they would not believe him under oath, and a greater number testifying that they would. Attempts were made to introduce evidence to the effect that the plaintiff had been indicted for perjury, but that was the reason his wife left him, but the Court excluded the testimony on the ground that it was irrelevant. The testimony is concluded on both sides, and to-day the counsel will be engaged in summing up.

A rather curious case of bigamy came up yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. The parties to it—men and women—were all colored. The accused, Heister Cooper Judson, was charged with unlawfully opening a letter. Said letter she claimed to have been sent to her by her husband, Charles Cooper Judson. But another Mrs. Judson, who knew not of Heister and who recognized no divided marital loyalty on the part of one she had for her spouse, claimed that the letter was intended for herself, Margaret Judson Cooper, and that the opening of the letter by Heister was an offence. Both parties produced certificates of their marriage with Mr. Judson, who is a reverend gentleman, and who it further appeared from the evidence had a third wife in Liberia; but, not being present on this interesting occasion to declare which of the two claimers he could be most happy with were the other away, and as the ladies themselves were anxious for another day's appearance in court, the case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

The stock market was feverish yesterday, and most of the day gave way to price. Gold was firm at 151 1/2, notwithstanding the government price was set at 151 1/4. The money market was active, and seven per cent interest was readily obtained.

Though there was no general activity in commercial circles yesterday a fair business was transacted in several articles at advanced prices, while nearly everything was held with increased firmness in view of the expected imposition of heavier duties and taxes. Petroleum was higher under a good demand. Groceries were firm. Cotton was steady. On Chicago flour and grain dull, and prices were without important change. Pork was firmer, with an increased demand, on account of the government tender. Lard and other hog products were without decided change in value. Beef ruled steady. Whiskey was freely dealt in at Wednesday's prices. Freight were without variation in rates, and business was very light.

THE REPUBLICANS BACKING DOWN ON SOLDIERS' VOTING.

The people of New York, by the enormous majority of two hundred and ten thousand votes, have decided to amend the constitution of the State so as to allow soldiers in the field the privilege of voting. To effect this it is necessary to have State legislation prescribing the mode of voting and supplying certain safeguards, and a bill having these objects in view has already been introduced into the Legislature. It was fathered by the republicans, and they have been nursing it along until it is about ready to walk alone, when, suddenly, they appear inclined to abandon their bantling and let the whole project of clothing our brave soldiers with the elective franchise go by the board. What is the cause of this strange manoeuvre, this sudden halt, or rather, "about wheel," when the column was supposed to be moving forward handily? Are the republicans beginning to fear the effects of the army vote? Are our gallant troops in the field not quite so sound on miscegenation and other abominable republican doctrines as they have all along imagined? But let them think as they please, the republicans in the New York Legislature will never dare to stop the movement; they will never dare to bid defiance to the will of two hundred and ten thousand majority of legal voters in the State.

THE NEW DOCTRINE.—Some days since we noticed the conversion of the Little Times to the new doctrine of miscegenation. It has since come out stronger and made its conversion more complete. Now, according to Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, one of the editors of the *Evening Post* has become a full believer in this mingling of the races. Where is this thing to stop?

Our Forces and the Forces of the Confederacy.—The Certainty of our Success if Grant is Left Alone.

One million men are enrolled and in actual service in the armies of the United States. If we count the men that will be added to our armies in various ways in the next month, we may safely assume that, after all deductions for men in hospitals, and for men on duty in the quartermasters' and commissaries' departments, and for the numberless small detachments on guard duty, we will still have left a force of not less than six hundred thousand men in the line of battle. We have this immense force in a state of organization as nearly perfect as possible. This force is offered, in the main, by the choice spirits of the country. The line, field and general officers are veterans, and from the lieutenant to the corps commander there is hardly a man who does not know his duty, and is not ready to do it. Never before was so large a force so well provided in this respect. And, as a consequence of this, the army is perfect in subordination and discipline. Our armies are furnished with artillery and with small arms of the most perfect patterns, and are commanded by a man who is not only the most successful soldier of his time, but whose achievements are not surpassed in the history of the world's great captains. Finally, we are ready for war. Three years of desperate service, after many blunders, many dreadful losses, and a great though necessary expense, has formed and educated the country for war; and we are ready now to begin it, and to end it. But we must not be impatient if the struggle does not begin at once. Severe storms have recently visited the whole country that lies within the theatre of our future struggles, and continued weather fit for active operations cannot be counted upon for two or three weeks. But when the period arrives, what shall resist our tremendous advance?

With what force can the rebels possibly oppose us? It is computed that the South has now in the field two hundred and fifty thousand men that are veterans—hardened, complete and perfect soldiers—the remnants of all its armies. This is its real efficient force. Southern men consider that the recent conscription will add one hundred thousand men to this force, and that the confederacy will thus have in the field three hundred and fifty thousand men. But it should be remembered that this conscription has taken the whole available male portion of the community—men of all ages and kinds—and that it has thus added to the Southern armies a mass of very unreliable material. Indeed, the Southern conscription has finally fallen on the very class of men that previously avoided the army—loyal men at heart and others. Vast numbers of them will desert at the first opportunity; larger numbers, from age and countless infirmities, unable to endure the exposure and fatigue of camp life, will fill the hospitals, and a percentage will hold a place in the ranks as a leaven of demoralization. This hundred thousand may furnish fifty thousand effective men; but the burden that the fifty thousand will be to the Southern armies will more than neutralize the strength that the fifty thousand would give. In short, the conscription has not strengthened the Southern armies at all, and the confederacy will face us this summer with not more than two hundred and fifty thousand good soldiers. Moreover, this two hundred thousand men constitute its last army; they are the last line of battle in its great struggle. Break through them, and all is done. But these men will fight desperately. They are concentrated and move on short lines, and will be skillfully handled. There is, however, no reserve. Thirty thousand men lost in battle definitely reduce the Southern armies to that extent and bring the end of the struggle so much nearer; for the South can no longer supply such losses.

Apparently the Southern leaders have in progress a concentration of their whole force into two armies—one to be in Georgia, under Johnston; the other in Virginia, under Lee. Polk was recently reported to have joined Johnston, and Longstreet's cavalry is reported to have reached Georgia. By this concentration the whole struggle is simplified, and the problem of our future operations involves merely the destruction of two armies of one hundred and fifty thousand men each. We do not suppose that any sane man can doubt General Grant's ability to destroy two such armies with six hundred thousand fighting men; and, those armies destroyed, the Southern confederacy falls by its own weight. Its negroes—an element of strength while there is an army to utilize so much muscle—will prove the points of greatest weakness when the army is gone. And the Southern people—what is left of them—aside from the Southern armies, are amply disgusted with the grand experiment. In North Carolina and in Georgia the State courts have declared unconstitutional laws recently passed by the rebel Congress; and the currency bill, by which all rebel notes that are not paid into the rebel treasury within a year are repudiated, promises to be the last ounce that can be laid on the people's patience. The greed for our federal currency throughout the whole South is represented as equal to that of the miser for gold. Every expression that we can get of the temper of the Southern people indicates their anxiety to get back once more under the Stars and Stripes. And that they may Major General Grant has to defeat three hundred and fifty thousand men with twice that many. There can be no question of his ability to do it—if he is left alone. That is the only "if." He must be left in the campaigns that are to ensue completely and absolutely without any interference, and all will be well done.

MORE MISCEGENATION AT FORT ROYAL.—Mr. L. J. Barrows, Sup't. Ed. Nat. F. R. Ass., writes to the *Tribune* that he has heard "not even a report" of any improper miscegenetic conduct among the women teachers at Fort Royal. That may be, and doubtless is, very true; but the many syllabled and much abbreviated Barrows goes on to put his foot in it nicely. "These teachers," says he, "are white ladies, while the 'little mulattoes' are claimed and supported by mothers of a much darker hue than themselves, whose fathers are supposed to 'rank quite above their sable fraternity.' If this means anything, it is probably intended to convey the idea that the New England officers have been miscegenating with black women. Has the *Tribune* no thunder for this 'horrible slander'? We call upon poor Greeley and the alphabetical Barrows to retract this infamous calumny—or prove it. We call upon New England officers, individually and collectively, to demand satisfaction of the *Tribune* editor and of the Barrows, with several handles to his name. Let us see if they cannot be shamed into common decency.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—The Connecticut State election comes off on Monday next, and Rhode Island follows on Wednesday. Very little interest is manifested in regard to the issue in either State, as it is generally supposed that the late result in New Hampshire settles the question against the democrats and their copperhead affiliations. They have another Seymour—Origin by the christening—up in Connecticut against Governor Buckingham, but we suspect only to be more severely punished than the original Seymour. Origin has the reputation of a silly copperhead, and if that does not settle him the copperheads themselves will be astonished. They know that their absurd peace principles are intolerable north of Mason and Dixon's, but they seem to derive a melancholy pleasure in bowling over their defeats. We guess that they will have to howl over Connecticut and Rhode Island.

GENERAL GRANT AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—The simple unpretending habits of General Grant, and his unaffected winning ways among the soldiers, have already made him the idol of the Army of the Potomac. Those veterans are good judges of men, and their judgment in favor of General Grant satisfies us that, as their director in battle, they will carry him from victory to victory into Richmond.

HYPOCRISY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The abolitionists in Congress and the Legislature now have the chance to get rid of slavery by amending the constitution; but they refuse this chance. They don't want to get rid of slavery. They are nothing for the negroes about whom they whine so loudly. Their only desire is to make political capital out of the abolition agitation, and they are afraid to destroy slavery, lest they should also destroy their party.

The Late Equinoctial Storms.

The terrific series of gales of the past fortnight, with which the vernal equinox has been ushered in, have doubtless extended their influence and ravages very nearly over the entire continent and its adjacent islands? We have already had several reports of shipwrecks and disasters at sea at points very distantly separated from one another, showing how far the cycle of the different storms must have extended. The first of these heavy gales preceding the regular equinoctial storms began at sea about the 7th ult., and was doubtless the one in which the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo* was caught and so roughly used. Another furious gale began on the 15th and continued with scarcely any intermission until the 18th; but the culminating force of the storm was encountered in the triple gales of the true equinoctial period—that is, from the 21st of March, when the sun enters the first point of Aries, to the last days of the month, when they must naturally greatly abate or cease altogether. The report of the steamer North Star, which sailed from this port on the 17th ult. in search of the Italian ship of war, shows how violent and extensive were the gales of the three days from the 25th to the 28th inclusive. These gales began here on the night of the 25th, blowing hard from east-southeast and then veering round to east-northeast. This closely corresponds with the report of Captain Lefevre; for, on the 25th ult., while in latitude 40 17, longitude 56 54, to the south of Sable Island, and off the Banks of Newfoundland, he encountered a very severe hurricane from the southwest, which afterwards changed to northeast. These gales were of more than usual severity.

The news from Fort Royal by the steamer Fulton gives us additional details of the fury of these storms. On Tuesday night, the 29th ult., the Fulton, in a heavy gale from east-south-east, which veered to northeast, fell in with a large two-masted propeller, firing guns of distress. The Fulton answered by sending up rockets and bluelights; but, as her own machinery was considerably deranged, she could not immediately steam up to the unknown vessel, which had her engines broken down. The wind was so violent that no farther explanation could be had, and as the Fulton was taking in water very rapidly, the captain had to set all the pumps to work to keep the ship afloat. At seven o'clock next morning there was nothing of the strange steamer to be seen. The steamer Continental also put into Port Royal on the 26th ult. She was from Portland, Maine, for New Orleans, with the ship Frank Boulton in tow loaded with men and horses. The Continental encountered a strong gale from the northeast on the 22d ult., which caused the steamer to collide with the ship, and she had to cut loose from her to avoid a more fatal collision. The gale lasted thirty hours, during which period they lost some fifty horses. On the 23d they passed a dead body floating by means of a life-preserver. The ocean was also strewn with parts of wreck, showing that the devastation of the storms had been very widespread. Accounts have also been received from the fishing fleet off Georges Bank. There were one hundred and sixty vessels forming the fleet in that vicinity and along the coast of Newfoundland. The full force of the storms had fallen upon them, and several of the fleet were more or less injured, one vessel having been completely lost. The French steam corvette *Phligton*—one of the vessels that went out in search of the *Re Galantuomo*—was also absent from this port for fifteen days, and now, on her return, reports encountering furious gales, in which she lost her quarter boats and sustained considerable damage. We will only add the report of the schooner Union, which arrived at this port on the 30th ultimo. While off Montauk, on the 26th, she was struck by a heavy gale from the east, which veered to northeast and lasted until the 28th, by which she was driven all the way to the south of Cape Henlopen, experiencing severe losses and damages.

Thus we see, by the concurrent reports of vessels from various points, that the course of these successive and almost continuous storms has been as extended as it has been certainly disastrous. It is evident that no portion of our coast has been exempt from its violence. The floating particles of wreck which strew the ocean from Cape Hatteras and as far east as the Banks of Newfoundland are very possibly the precursors of intelligence of serious disasters at sea. For an extent of fourteen hundred miles of the American coast there have been casualties of more or less severity. A large number of vessels have been driven ashore, many of which have proved total wrecks, and we fear that a good many lives have been lost. The career of the equinoctial storms has thus been very extensive, and we may expect from day to day to hear new reports of its effects upon our merchant fleet on the high seas as well as on the coast.

THE DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD CHARTER.—The English frigate *Buzzard* sailed yesterday evening and anchored in Hamilton Roads.

Rebel Commissioner of Exchange Robert Ould and Captain Hatch, of Richmond, arrived here this morning on the flag of truce boat *Adelphi*. The steamer *Adelphi*, Captain Canon, left this morning for Baltimore, having been detained by the storm.

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THE TRIBUNE BULLDOG GOLD.—The following paragraph, which we take from the money article of yesterday's *Tribune*, is remarkable for several reasons. It is remarkable because it appears in the organ of Secretary Chase. It is remarkable because it is in direct contradiction to the tone of the *Tribune* editorials, and shows, therefore, the admirable consistency and unanimity of that precious journal. It is remarkable also because it proves that the so-called "loyal" members of the *Tribune* Association are willing to sell their country for the sake of their pockets. It is remarkable, again, because it is an evidence that these *Tribune* philanthropists are ready to grind the faces of the poor for the sake of keeping up the premium on gold. Here is the extract, with the *Tribune's* own italics:—

The premium on gold thus far decreases under the Treasury plan of issuing a daily rate for currency, and speculators for an advance are much disturbed. Any permanent fall in the premium will have an important bearing upon all departments of commerce, and people cannot be too cautious. Cheaper gold means lower prices for commodities, and an equal loss upon stocks of goods on hand, and all sorts of market speculation. Everybody is ready to see gold fall, and business returns to natural and safe limits, upon the close of their speculations, and are sure to do so. It is only those who expect too long upon an expanded currency, and are surprised by military success, or some real political combination indicating the end of the rebellion.

At first sight the above paragraph read like a bit of Bunyanism, or an essay by the author of the famous "Elbow of the Minio," formed by the sympathies of youth. But the matter is really more serious than this. We know that several editors of the *Tribune* are engaged in gun, provision, stock and other speculations on their own account, and that they use the paper to assist their schemes. Evidently, then, the financial editors of the *Tribune* are among the "speculators for an advance" who are "much disturbed." They are anxious to keep the premium up until "the close of their speculations." This explains why they try to alarm capitalists, and holders of goods, and operators in railway shares, so as to put gold up again as soon as possible. They know—for the *Tribune* has often stated—that a high premium on gold is a direct assistance to the rebellion. They know that a still lower fall in gold would bring plenty to the people, though it might ruin a few speculators. But what do they care for country or people, except so far as mere words go? And how will poor Greeley explain this new and flagrant proof of the *Tribune's* complicity with stock gamblers and gold speculators?

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN ILLINOIS.—The fires of the rebellion, though apparently extinguished in Missouri a year ago, are still smouldering in many places, and ready at any moment under a favorable breeze to break out again. The late affair at the village of Charleston, between a gang of copperhead conspirators and some federal soldiers and the Union citizens of the place, though resulting in the explosion and pursuit of the copperheads, appears to have rallied sufficient reinforcements to their band to create some excitement throughout Illinois. Calls for troops for Charleston are the order of the day in both States. We presume, however, that Gen. Heintzelman, without much fuss or trouble, will quiet these copperhead outlaws, and ferret out and suppress their schemes and combinations for a reign of bushwhacking, murder and robbery.

NOT INVITED.—The *Tribune* of Wednesday broadly intimated that General Fremont was expected next day in Washington, in obedience to an invitation from the President. The *World* of Thursday learns from Washington that the General has not been invited, and is not going there. Of course, as he is an army officer, awaiting orders, he will wait for an order or invitation to go. Greeley, we suspect, with an eye on the Post Office Department, is anxious to patch up a compromise between Fremont and the "powers that be." Hence, no doubt, the *Tribune's* afterglow report was intended as a hint to "Old Abe." Greeley himself, as matters now stand, should at once proceed to a conference with the old man Blair, of Silver Springs.

A HINT TO GENERAL GRANT.—It seems that General Grant, in arranging matters for the coming campaign in Virginia, is pretty constantly passing to and fro between Washington and the Army of the Potomac. The road, we understand, is well guarded along the whole distance of sixty miles from Alexandria to "the front," but still the woods, and hills and hollows on both sides are infested by guerrillas, who may be willing to risk any danger for the bare chance of so great a prize as General Grant. He may smile at the precautions thus suggested; but in this case we agree with the sagacious old rat of the fable, that "caution is the parent of safety."

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.—There are at present a great many soldiers in our hospitals, many of whom, having quite recovered, should be sent back to their regiments, but are allowed to remain at the hospitals. There is gross mismanagement in all this, and the attention of competent parties should at once be directed to clearing out the hospitals, so that ample preparations may be made for the care of the sick and wounded who will, as an inevitable result of the great campaign before us, need shelter and care. The convalescent soldiers now in hospital should be sent back to their regiments without loss of time. Of course we mean those fully capable of resuming service.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Faust still reigns supreme at the Academy of Music and draws larger houses than the other operas, which are so much more grand—so universally recognized as masterpieces. The reason of this great popularity exists from the fact that Faust is a spectacular opera, that, besides its charming, attractive music, its legends so well known, and that the music is so brilliant—the nature of the work allowing a more than usual display in this respect. As given here, the cast is very effective, thus all things combine to give interest to the public for the extraordinary party they have Faust.

The performance last evening was very successful; Miss Kellogg acted and sang extremely well and received great applause. Mrs. Suter received the usual encore in the lower song. Mazzoleni, Belmont and Hermann were also much applauded. The *Soldiers' Chorus* and the *Beggar's Chorus*, in the second act were sung with great spirit and ensemble, and were encored. Faust will be given on Saturday, at the Academy. This is the last chance the ladies will have of hearing this opera in the day time.

To-night Meyerbeer's grand opera, *Roberto Il Diavolo*, will be given, with Miss. Medori, Miss Harris, Brignoli and Lotti, and pretty Miss. Ernestine in the ballet. This young dancer is attracting attention for her really graceful dancing. Her Campbell will add to the interest of the performance.

CONCERT.—Mr. S. O. Campbell's first grand concert will take place to-morrow evening at Irving Hall. On this occasion Mr. Campbell will be assisted by artists of reputation. They are nothing for the negroes about whom they whine so loudly. Their only desire is to make political capital out of the abolition agitation, and they are afraid to destroy slavery, lest they should also destroy their party.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Visit of Colonel Ould, the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, to General Butler.

Great Excitement at Fortress Monroe.

CAPTURE OF REBEL SIGNAL MEN.

Mr. Wm. H. Stines' Despatch.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

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